PROVINCE KONAR
IRRIGATION CHANNELS SUMMARY SHEET

ACTIVITY	TOTAL LENGTH	COMPLETED STRUCTURES														LANDS IRRIGATED
		INTAKE		PROTECTION WALL		AQUA DUCT		SIPHON		WASH		WATER RESVR.		BED EXCAVATION		
	(METER	L(m)	V(m3)	L(m)	V(m3)	#	S/U	#	S/U	#	L/U	#	V(m3)	L(m)	V(m3)	HECTARS
IRRIGATION CHANNEL COMPLE	38525	823	1316	3024	3886	8	37			3	4	1	360	38525	15197	661
IRRIGATION CHANNEL ONGOIN	64535	108	74	1271	2658	4	12	1	13	1	4	1	243	40150	10601	1356
IRRIGATION CHANNEL STOPPE	3510	60	42	146	354	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	240	3447	869	100
TOTAL	106570	991	1432	4441	6898	12	49	1	13	5	10	3	843	82122	26667	2117
SURVEYED	144429	3644	5852	12226	15689	44	112			3	97	4	803	139588	56414	2656

L/U=LENGTH/UNIT
S/U=SPAN/UNIT

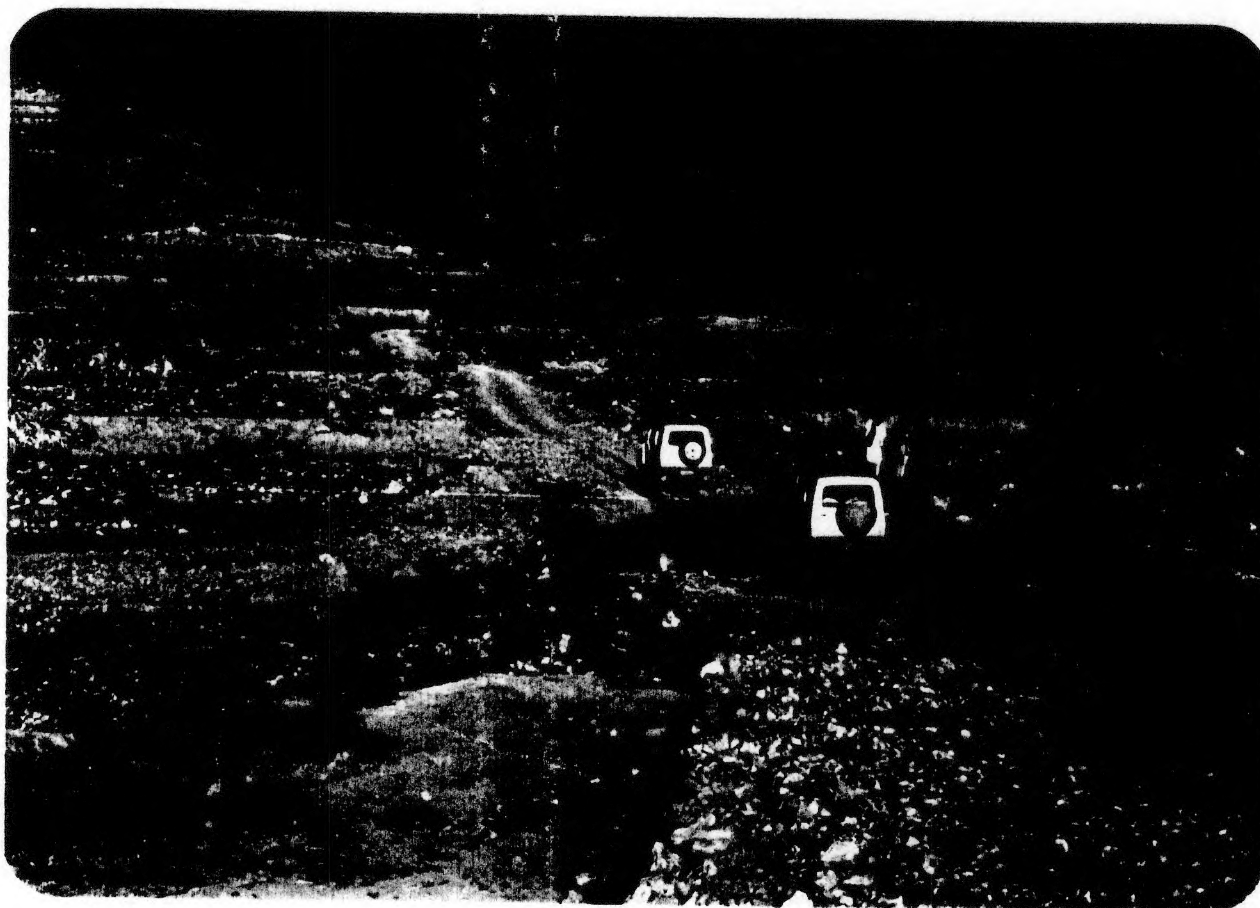


Entrance to Channel # 2 at Sondry Village under construction (Nov 1990)

KONAR
TERTIARY ROAD SUMMARY SHEET

ACTIVITY	LNGTH	WIDTH	SURFACE LEVELINC	RETAINING WALL		SIDE DITCH	CULVERT	CAUSEWA		EROSION BARRIER			BENEFICIARIES	
	KMS	(m)	(KMS)	L(m)	V(M3)	(m)	#	#	L/U	#	L/U	V/U	# VILLAG	# VEH/DA
TERTIARY ROAD COMPLET	72.5	36.0	54.5	13561	19648	13814	35	23	422	9	230	380	77	425
TERTIARY ROAD ONGOING	14.0	6.0	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15
TERTIARY ROAD STOPPED	2.9	6.0	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MULETRACK ONGOING	4.4	2.7	1.3	1120	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	85
TOTAL	93.8	50.7	61	14681	20376	13814	35	23	422	9	230	380	92	525

SURVEYED	90.7	45.7	86.3	18598	21461	16862	55	33	453	12	260	451	92	525



Marawara Causeway # 1, complete and in service (Nov 1990).

KONAR
KAREZ & SPRINGS SUMMARY SHEET

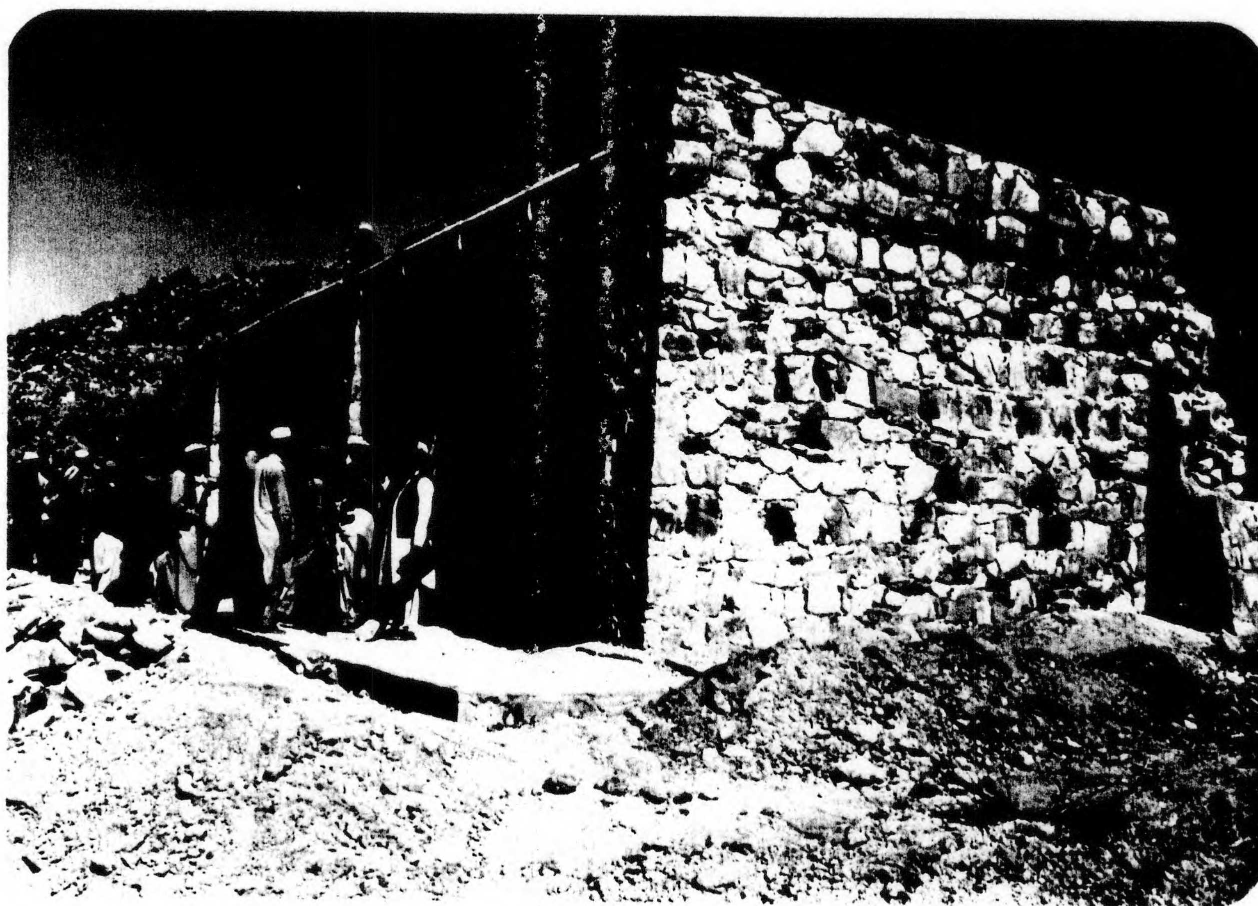
ACTIVITY	TUNNEL CLEANING		CHANNEL CLEANING		PROTECTION WALL		RESERVOIR		BED EXCAVATED		LANDS IRRIGATED
	L(M)	V(M3)	L(M)	V(M3)	L(M)	V(M3)	#	CAPA(	L(M)	V(M3)	HECTARS
KAREZ COMPLETED	825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	825	415	7
SPRING COMPLETED	2700	0	0	0	0	0	13	142	2700	1255	39
KAREZ ONGOING	775	0	0	0	24	26	0	0	775	356	14
TOTAL	4300	0	0	0	24	26	13	142	4300	2026	60

SURVEYED	5260	0	0	0	48	52	13	142	5260	2503	69

There are no photographic records of our Karez and spring work. Due to the current conflict in Konar all our photographic material at the field office has disappeared. This is a minor demonstration of the problems involved of working in Afghanistan.

KONAR
VILLAGE LEVEL STOREHOUSES

VILLAGE NAME	DISTRICT/ VALLEY	PROJECT #	TYPE OF STRUCTURE	TOTAL # OF ROOMS	TOTAL CAPACITY (MT)
DARIDUM STORE	MARAWARA	K-01-WH-012	STONE MASON	2	34
BACHI STORE	MARAWARA	K-01-WH-013	STONE MASON	2	34
SHEEGAL STORE	SHEEGAL	K-02-WH-009	STONE MASON	3	50
TOTAL				7	117



The Bachi Warehouse whilst under construction (Nov 1990).

KEY TO VILLAGES

MARAWARA

1 MARAWARA
2 BACHI
3 CHINAR
4 TERKHO OBO
5 MORA
6 DARIDAM
7 PETAW
8 AJABSHAGAY
9 KARWALO
10 BRAWALO
11 ESARA GATA

SHIGAL

12 KARBOLI
13 DAGSIR
14 NARISIR
15 SHONTALI
16 MONI
17 HELALZO
18 SHINGORGOR
19 MULALAM
20 SHANGARSHA
21 SHINKOLAK(TOLA)
22 LAOSIN
23 LACHI
24 LALMKAS
25 MATINA
26 DERI
27 NARIAT
28 CHAQORI
29 ATOKILI
30 SHINGASH
31 SORANO

PECH WATAPOOR

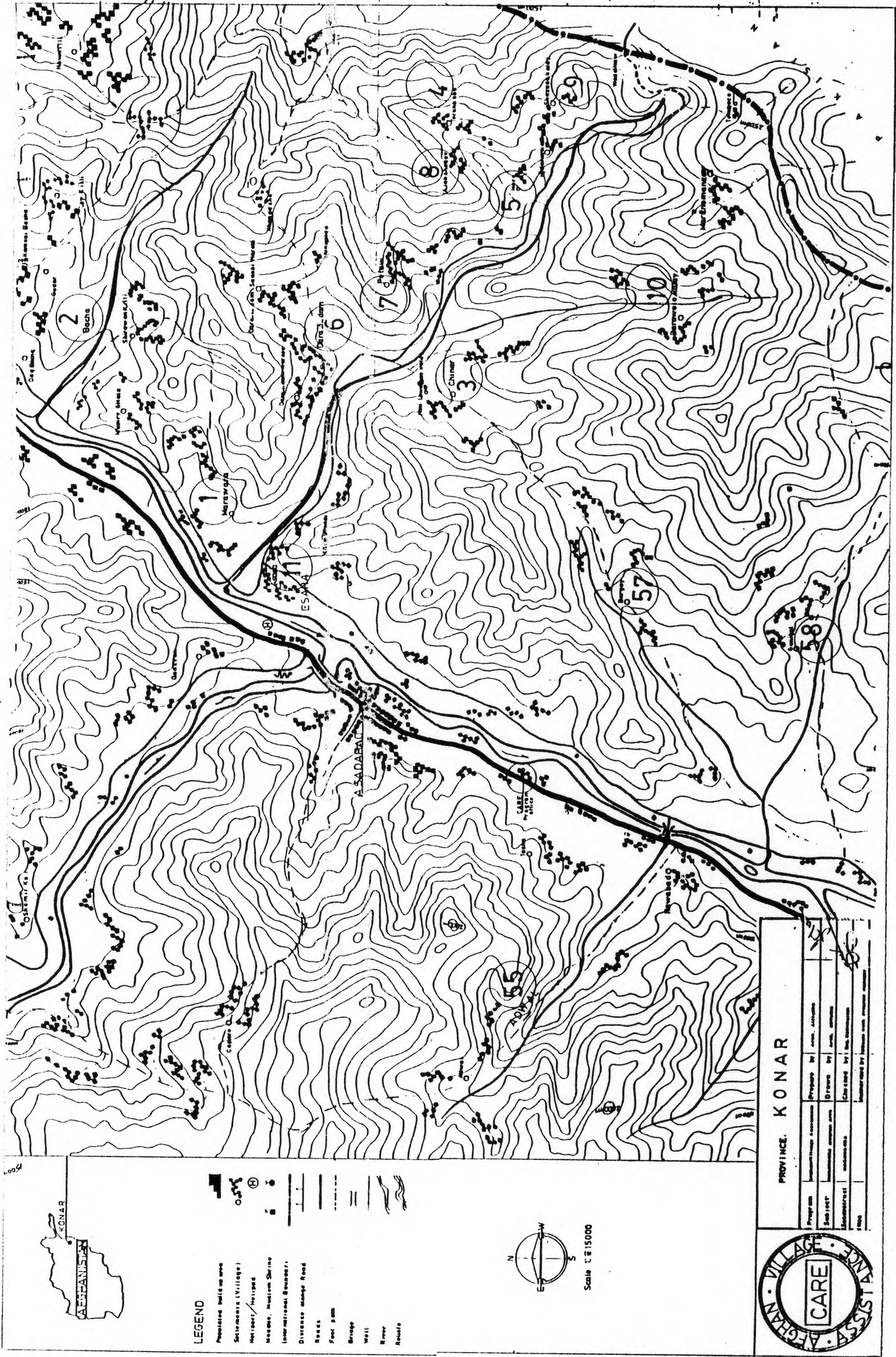
32 WATAPOOR
33 KATARQALA
34 QOROO
35 DAYAWAZ
36 KARONG
37 SANGAR
38 KATAR
39 GANBEER
40 BARKANDI
41 KOLAK
42 KANDAGAL
43 ZORMANDI
44 GONDIL
45 MALKANA
46 SEMATAM
47 SHENIGAM

PECH MONOGAY

48 MANOGAY
49 GAROO
50 WARADISH
51 NINGALAM
52 SONDRY
53 SHAMMOND

This key and the maps that follow, show the location of most of our main project sites.

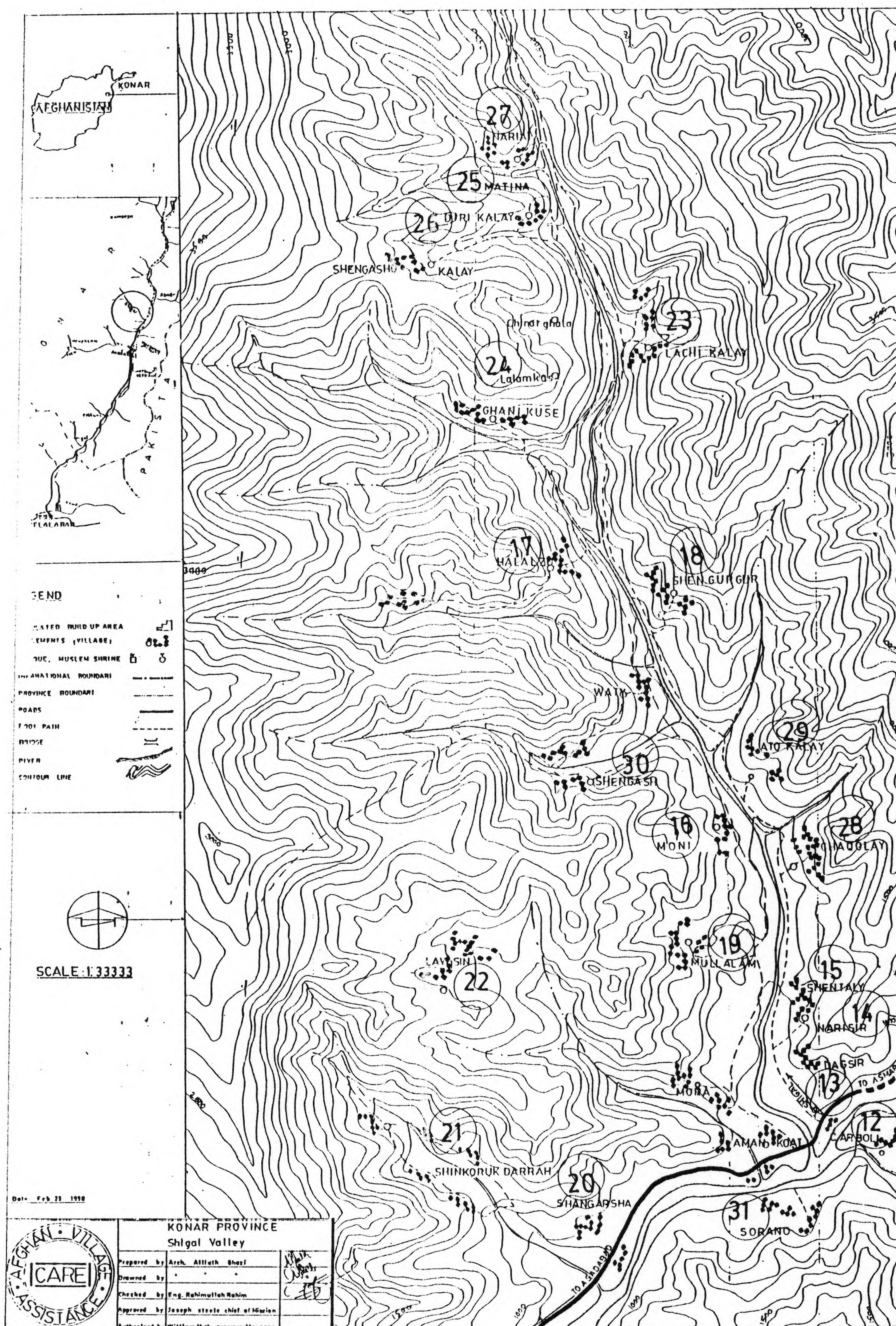
MARAWARA



PECH

KONAR Province
Pech valley
Legend
SCALE 1:50000

SHIGAL


KONAR
AFGHANISTAN
SCALE 1:33333
KONAR PROVINCE
Shigal Valley
CARE
AFGHAN VILLAGE ASSISTANCE
27
HARIK
25
MATINA
26
DIRI KALAY
SHENGASHU KALAY
23
LACHI KALAY
24
GHANI KUSE
17
HALALO
18
SHEN GURGUR
WATK
29
ATO KALAY
30
SHENGASH
16
MONI
28
CHAQOLAY
19
MULLALAM
15
SHENTALY
14
NARISIR
DAGSIR
13
12
CARBOLI
22
21
SHINKORUK DARRAH
20
SHANGARSHA
31
SORANO
AMAN KOAT
TO ASMAR
TO ASADABAD



People.

(right) Gul Sayed a farmer from Marawara with his mule.

(photograph B. Huth)
(Program Manager)

(below) Eng. Ahmad Shah, the Field Supervisor for Pech Watapor, surveying one of CARE's projects.

(photograph Mr Ghazi)
(Program Technical Asst)



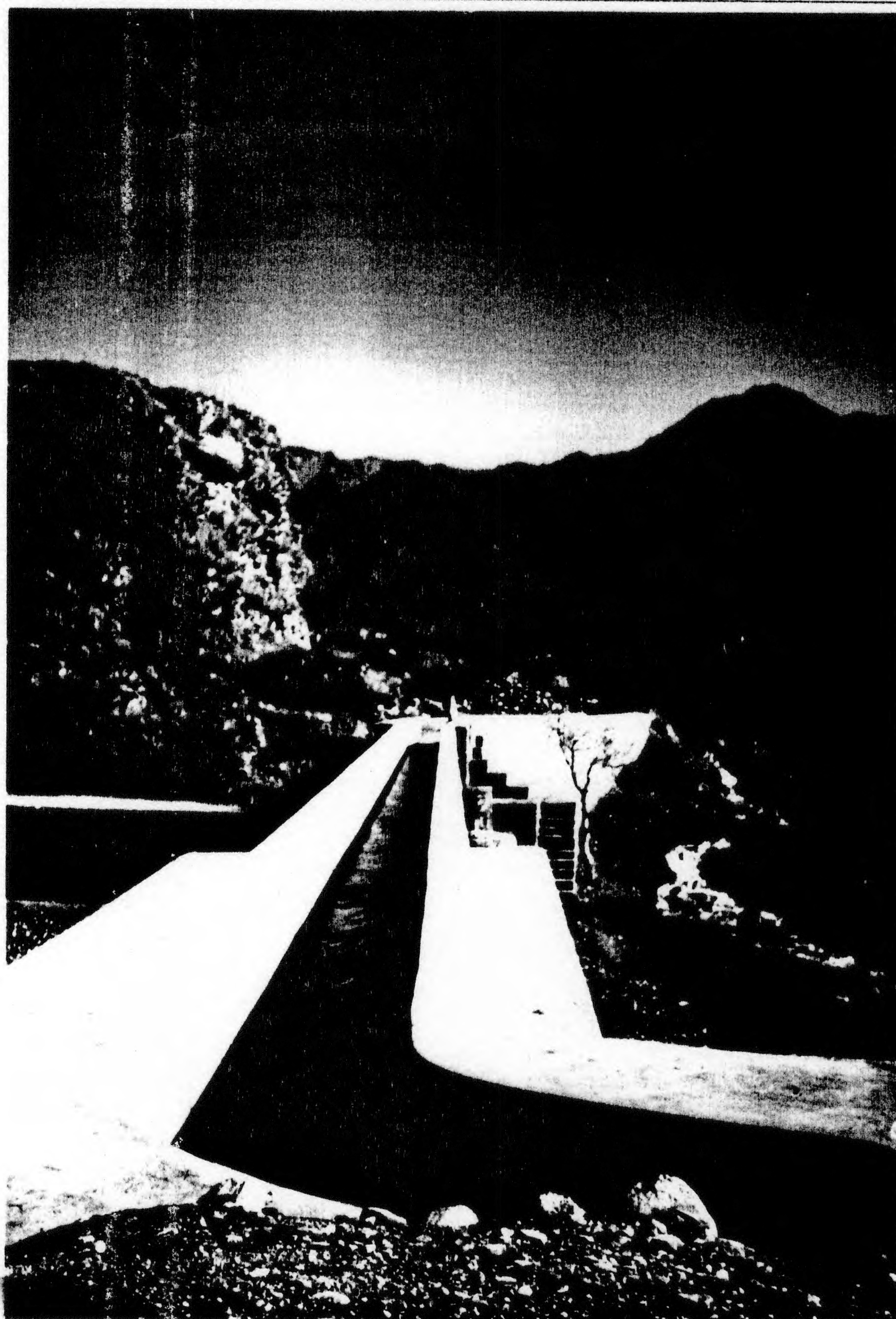
Projects.

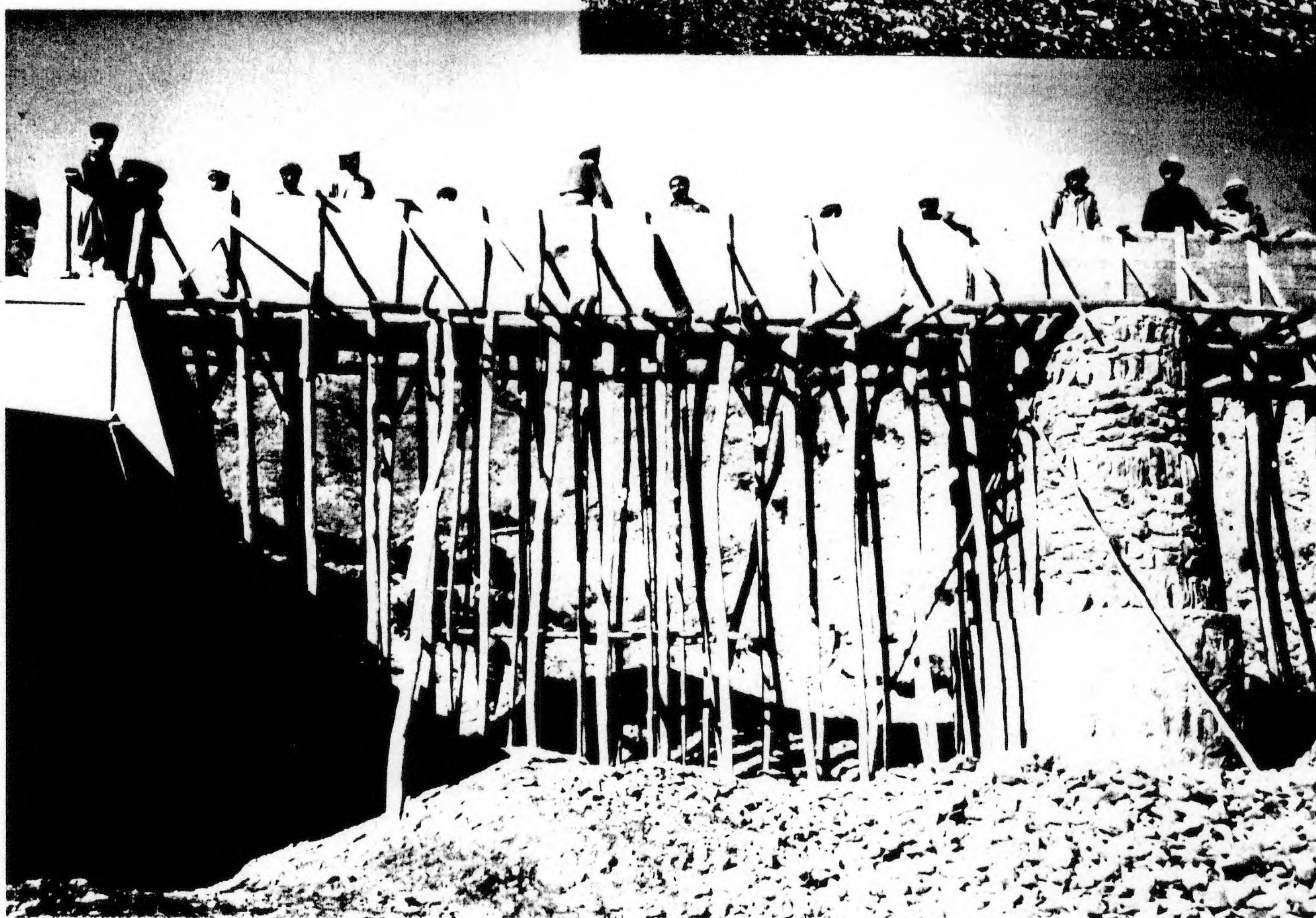
The Aquaduct in the village of Moni, Shegal Valley.

Completed →

Under construction ↓

(photographs Mr Ghazi)
(Program Technical Asst)





I. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

Food Security:

2,366 families were enrolled in the Food Security (FS) scheme for returning refugees during the program period July 1, 1989 to February 28, 1991.
18,928 individuals are estimated to have been supported.
62 villages in four program areas registered returning families.

Food For Work:

1,000 people were employed on average each month, supporting
1,000 families from
58 villages in the Food For Work (FFW) scheme.

60 reconstruction projects were completed through December 31, 1990.

Irrigation Channels:

107 kms of channel completed.
43 projects.
2,117 hectares irrigated.
64 projects surveyed.

Roads:

91 kms of road completed.
8 projects.
8 projects surveyed.

Karez and Springs:

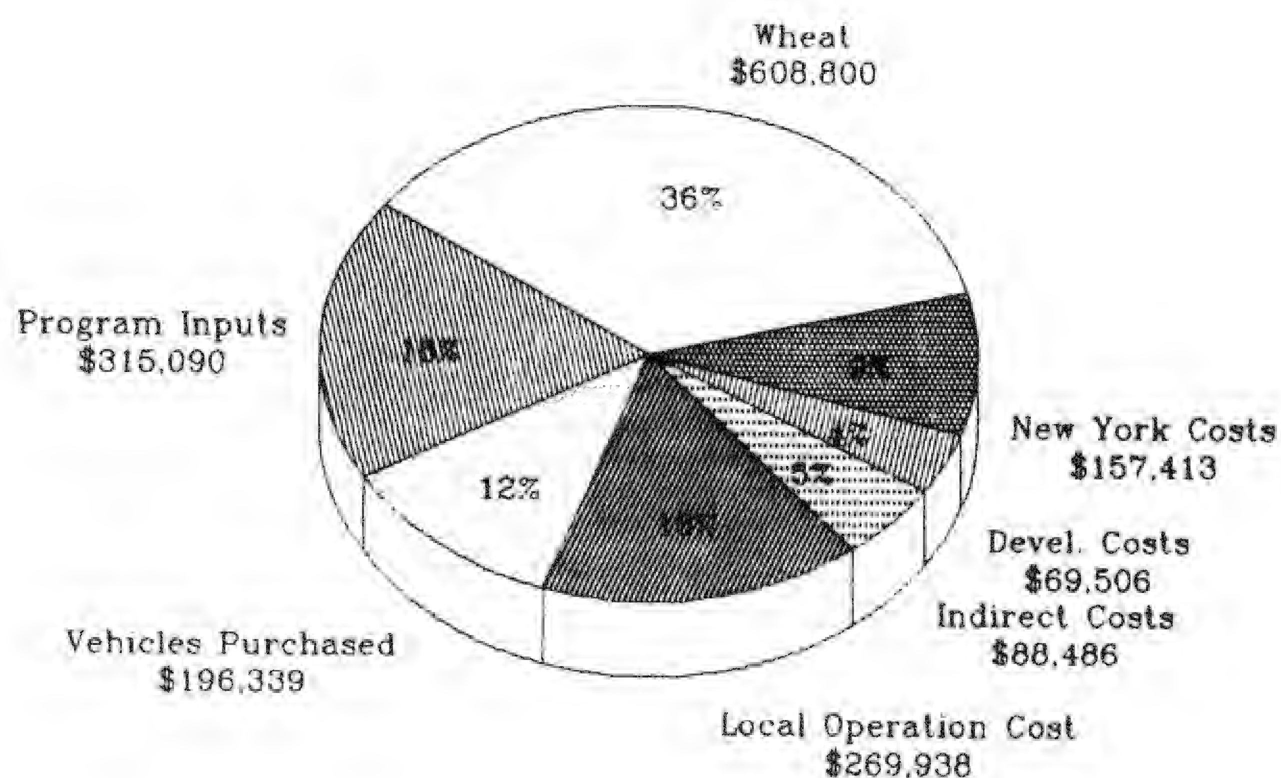
5 kms of tunnel cleaned and completed.
6 projects.
60 hectares irrigated.
8 projects surveyed.

Warehouses:

3 storehouses completed.
117 Mt of wheat storage.
8 projects surveyed.

Food deliveries:
CARE issued a total of 3,805 MT of wheat (value $608,800) to program participants in Konar up till December 31, 1990 under this program.

TOTAL PROGRAM VALUE



PL 480 Wheat Contribution[1]		$ 608,800
Cooperative Agreement		$ 1,096,772
Total Program Value	=	$ 1,705,572

[1] The wheat input is based upon a local value of $160 per MT.

For the purpose of this chart, Vehicle Purchases have been seperated from Operational Costs. The inclusion of this one- off asset, distorts the true administrative costs.

II. RESTATEMENT OF PROGRAM GOALS

The initial activities in Konar proposed for AID/RAP support, constituted the pilot or testing phase of a much larger program. The pilot phase beyond its practical objective of testing the design assumptions of the overall program, shares the program's objectives in general terms. But for this the first phase, the final goal has been established. However it was expected that,

"Participant villages will have reconstructed fifty percent of their homes and priority farm infrastructure by the end of the eleven month program period."

RESTATEMENT OF PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Participant villages will have food security during the post war resettlement period.

The same villages will have rebuilt 50% of their highest priority infrastructure during the life of the program.

III. ACTIVITIES AND ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT

AID/RAP granted CARE a series of no cost extensions to the original grant period, from June 30, 1990, to February 28, 1991. These extensions enabled CARE to continue purchasing material and equipment to reconstruct with until December 31, 1990. After this period AID/RAP funds continued to contribute towards further activities by supporting administrative costs through to February 28, 1991. For the purpose of this report, Details of actual structures completed up to and including December 31, 1990 are included. Although of course AID/RAP continued to support reconstruction indirectly after this date it is impossible to adequately quantify this valuable support.

The program's aims were met by providing assistance at the community and individual level through Food For Work (FFW), and to families through Food Security (FS).

Priority Schemes

Priority schemes were identified from information contained on completed household surveys and interviews with village elders.

Analysis of the first 2,000 Questionnaires showed that house reconstruction or demining was listed as the number one priority on 98% of the questionnaires. The split between the two was nearly equal. Home reconstruction or restoration of agricultural land was listed as number two priority on 92% of the questionnaires. Here again the split between the two activities was nearly equal.

As might be expected, at a household level, activities of a private rather than public nature were rated at the top of the priority list an overwhelming percentage of the time. On the other hand, in group settings the same individuals tended to rate public works at the top of their list of priorities. It is interesting to note that mine clearance was the number one priority for 47% of the time at the household level and number one choice the majority of the time, in group settings.

Road reconstruction was the single most popular activity at the community level.

It was decided to emphasize the community based activities during the pilot phase due to the likelihood that such activities will generate higher levels of support among returning Afghans. Reconstruction of homes and farm infrastructure was expected to be undertaken once the expected routes of return had been demined and the road reconstruction completed.

The village and local level shura were the principle participants in this selection process.

Village Shura:

All of CARE's activities are carried out with the consent of the local community representatives, the village shuras. Where shuras did not exist we requested the community to form one of local representatives and elect a shura speaker. CARE carried out all negotiations through shuras. In return the shuras ensured and provided;

i. Security of CARE staff and property in their area.
ii. Receipt, storage and distribution of materials and wages.
iii. Selection and supervision of works formen and worker assignment.
iv. Arbitration in labour and land disputes.
v. The means by which the villages needs could be communicated.

Food Security Scheme:

During the period of this program the number of families enrolled in the food security scheme has grown to a total of 2,366, an estimated 16,562 individuals.

Figures for Program Period.

Project Area	# families	Project Area	# families
Shegal	334	Marawara	1,057
Pech Watapoor	992	Pech Monogai	300

Total families for the program period = **2,683**

In August 1990 we were able to suspend FS, as FFW alone ensured sufficient food supplies, and the likelihood of providing double rations. The scope and size of the FFW activities created adequate employment and food for all.

FS is now limited to those areas where FFW activities have been completed, or not yet started.

Food for Work Activities:

Activities have been focused upon community assets. Those reconstructions that will benefit the whole community, not just the property of a few (ie. private housing). To this end CARE has been instrumental in reconstructing inter-village road systems, village irrigation systems and village storage houses.

Local shuras were asked to identify the highest priority infrastructures that needed reconstructing. CARE proceeded to survey these projects and then commence reconstruction.

In addition to reconstruction, FFW is providing road and canal maintenance teams. This will ensure that once reopened the structures remain in a good state of repair.

Transport of Wheat to Konar:

Save for some initial difficulties CARE would now appear to have overcome its food delivery problems. A regular series of deliveries was established to Konar. A total of **3,805 MT** (the project target) were delivered during program period.

CARE retrieved the empty wheat bags after food distribution. Some of the bags were resold at a value of **$9,321**. These funds are deposited in the bank, and will be used in support of program activities, subject to the approval of AID.

Mule traction:

Eight CARE sponsored farmers participated in a two week mule traction training course and another five CARE sponsored farmers participated in a seven week paravet/farrier training course held by AID/Rep at their facility outside of Peshawar.

Participants in the mule traction course were given, mules, harnesses and tillage equipment (plough and harrow). In return it was expected that these farmers would give animal traction demonstrations in Konar. The farmers chosen for the training were therefore respected members of the community, living with their families in Konar. The estimated value of training, livestock and equipment provided to those farmers is $25,000.

Upon conclusion of the paravet and farrier courses farmers returned to their villages in Konar supplied with the tools of their trade and medicines. CARE has continued to monitor the performance of both groups on an informal basis.

CARE's field office reports that the Mules are all still in fine health. The farmers tell us that the mules work best in the lower larger fields, where their greater speed is at a premium together with the increased need for room to manoeuvre them.

Operational and Administrative Activities in Pakistan and New York

From no pre program staff, the Peshawar Program support office now holds a total of 28 full time staff. CARE has developed program, procurement, administrative, and finance departments to support the field teams.

Operational and Administrative Activities in Afghanistan

CARE has established a field office near to Assadabad, the provincial capital of Konar. From here our field teams may easily monitor daily progress in all 4 project areas.

III. VERIFIED ACTIVITIES INSIDE AFGHANISTAN:

In March 1990 a monitoring team from RAP visited the Konar program site. Their report stated,

"The monitors were very impressed with CARE's work in Konar".

All subsequent activities reported herein have been verified by CARE's program staff. They are the confirmed recorded progress for the program period up to December 31, 1990.

V. UNANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES:

CARE was instrumental in the release of several shipments of food seized by the Salafi party in Konar.

Asif Rahimi the Program Engineer stationed in Konar at the time, together with Program support staff in Peshawar, negotiated the release of 55.16 MTs of wheat and 22.16 MTs of other foods (dahl, sugar, ghee, tea, salt and more wheat) belonging to the AIG. The food was used in the regular CARE program, and the remainder distributed among people in need.

The village shuras had prioretised the reconstruction of roads second only to the demining. It was obvious that with the presence of anti personnel and anti tank mines in the area, that road reconstruction would not be straightforward. CARE in cooperation with RONCO (an organization actively involved in mine clearing operations) arranged for the clearing of mines from areas for reconstruction before any work began. This delayed work, but inevitably saved lives.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED:

Any Food for Work program is a delicate balance of supply and demand.

The supply of wheat must not exceed the local needs, causing a wheat surplus. This will be a disincentive to the local farmers suppressing prices. Obversely sufficient supplies must be made available to keep down local prices ensuring a cheap and plentiful supply of food for returning people.

The wage offered must be an incentive to encourage refugees to come to Konar to work, but not discourage local farmers from continuing to produce.

Political influences are not to be overlooked. Food surpluses in Konar did not reach food shortage areas in neighboring Laghman due to a mujahadeen enforced trade embargo.

Careful and regular monitoring of the local wheat and labor rates, together with a flexible system for the delivery of food, have enabled us to respond to changes in the political, food and labor markets.

VIII MONITORING:

Operational activities noted above (results of monitoring) were monitored and reported on by the CARE Program Operation Officer in Konar and the Assistant Program Managers.

IX. PROJECT IMPACT AND METHODS FOR ASSESSMENT:

CARE is currently employing an independent evaluator to assess it's work achievements to compare program accomplishments with objectives.

Appendices

All appendices collected by the Konar Field office and collated by Mr Ghazi Program Technical Asst.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY TABLE

GRANT PERIOD: August 15, 1989 to February 28, 1990
SUB GRANT #: RAP/CI/023-89

	CARE BUDGET	RAP BUDGET	TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET	TOTAL EXPENDED	TOTAL UNEXPENDED BALANCE	TOTAL EXPENDEI %
PROGRAM INPUT COSTS						
1. Material & Equipment	0	43,553	43,553	43,741	(188)	100.43%
2. Construction Material	0	80,041	80,041	80,004	37	99.95%
3. Transport	0	191,350	191,350	191,341	9	100.00%
Sub Total	0	314,944	314,944	315,090	(146)	100.05%
LOCAL OPERATIONAL COSTS						
1. Local Salaries	0	69,795	69,795	67,172	2,623	96.24%
2. Local Employee Benefits	0	9,477	9,477	8,468	1,009	89.35%
3. Quarters Allowances	4,648	22,590	27,238	30,788	(3,550)	113.03%
4. R&R and Home Leave	0	5,164	5,164	6,191	(1,027)	119.89%
5. Education Allowance	1,195	2,593	3,788	4,108	(320)	108.45%
6. Moving Costs	0	3,619	3,619	3,846	(227)	106.27%
7. Office Supplies	0	9,114	9,114	10,027	(913)	110.02%
8. Furniture and Equipment	0	67,500	67,500	67,333	167	99.75%
9. Communications	932	7,917	8,849	8,663	186	97.90%
10 Facilities Rent	0	16,956	16,956	18,723	(1,767)	110.42%
11 Utilities, Maint/Repairs	624	11,263	11,887	11,424	463	96.10%
12 Vehicle Ops/Maint/Repair	1,506	19,335	20,841	20,959	(118)	100.57%
13 Travel and Lodging	1,169	5,011	6,180	7,071	(891)	114.42%
14 Training	0	265	265	15	250	5.66%
15 Vehicle Purchase/Rental	0	196,742	196,742	196,339	403	99.80%
16 Consultants	0	415	415	415	0	100.00%
17 Insurance	0	1,698	1,698	1,698	0	100.00%
18 Miscellaneous	0	2,474	2,474	3,037	(563)	122.76%
Sub Total	10,074	451,928	462,002	466,277	(4,275)	100.93%
HEADQUARTERS COSTS						
1. NY Operating Costs	29,926	121,593	151,519	157,413	(5,894)	103.89%
2. Indirect Recovery Costs	0	87,945	87,945	88,486	(541)	100.61%
3. Development Costs	0	68,500	68,500	69,506	(1,006)	101.47%
Sub Total	29,926	278,038	307,964	315,405	(7,441)	102.42%
GRAND TOTAL	$40,000	$1,044,910	$1,084,910	1,096,772	($11,862)	101.09%

E&OE

CARE-INTERNATIONAL

AFGHAN VILLAGE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

SUB-GRANT #: RAP/CI/023-89

RURAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

THREE VALLEYS OF KONAR
SHEGAL, PECH AND MARAWARA

JULY 1, 1989 - FEBRUARY 28, 1991

PREPARED BY:
JOHN STILES
ASSISTANT PROGRAM MANAGER



CARE's end objective is to create the conditions conducive to repatriation through Food For Work and other activities for the people of Afghanistan.

(photograph Mr Ghazi, Program Technical Asst.)

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